

Ann. list rare native pls. Hells Canyon NRA, report on file, USFS. 1979). The restricted geographic distribution of *C. thompsonii* has been a factor contributing to its designation as a Candidate Threatened species (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fed. Reg. 40 (127):27824-27924. 1975). This population is small but maintaining itself and in no apparent jeopardy.—ROBERT J. MEINKE, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Baker, OR 97814. (Received 11 Sep 1979; accepted 31 Dec 1979.)

CHAMAEBATIA AUSTRALIS (Bdg.) Abrams (ROSACEAE).—USA, CA, San Diego Co., San Marcos Mts., 5 km n.e. of Vista, n.w. slope, 305 m (near 33°13'10"N, 117°11'15"W), 20 Apr 1978, *Armstrong s.n.* (SD 99509). Covering at least 18.5 ha of rocky San Marcos gabbro on slopes and ridges between 300-509 m, in some areas forming almost pure stands. Associated with *Tetracoccus dioicus*, *Cneoridium dumosum*, *Xylococcus bicolor*, *Comarostaphylis diversifolia*, *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*, and *Rhus integrifolia*.

*Previous knowledge.* Known from s. San Diego Co., including San Miguel, McGinty, Elena, Jamul, and Otay mts., Tecate Pk., and s. in Baja California to Cerro San Miguel at 1225 m. Locally common, forming dense stands with associated chaparral species. (Herbaria consulted: RSA, SD; published sources: Higgins, San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. Occ. Pap. 8. 1949.)

*Significance.* First record in n. San Diego Co. and n.-most location in CA, a 62 km n.w. range extension from San Miguel and McGinty mts. Considered "rare and not endangered" (Powell, ed., Inventory rare endang. vasc. pls., Calif. Native Pl. Soc. Spec. Publ. 1. 1974). Some slopes are threatened due to clearing for avocado orchards.—WAYNE P. ARMSTRONG, Palomar College, San Marcos, CA 92069. (Received 17 Sep 1979, accepted 30 Dec 1979.)

## NOTES AND NEWS

NOMENCLATORIAL CHANGES IN *Ipomopsis congesta* (POLEMONIACEAE).—Regional variation in *Ipomopsis congesta* is apparent in herbarium material from throughout its range in the western United States. This is reflected historically in numerous described taxa, largely within the earlier framework of *Gilia*. A difficult complex, it involved also the *Gilia spicata* group. The problem was clarified by Constance and Rollins who, in their revision of the group (Amer. J. Bot. 23:433-440. 1936), found the means to separate *Gilia congesta* from *G. spicata*, and these from a third species *G. roseata*. *Gilia congesta* in this treatment included four distinctive varieties.

Cronquist (Hitchcock et al., Vasc. pls. Pac. Northw. 4:105-107. 1959) followed a similar course in his treatment of *G. congesta* for the Pacific Northwest except in certain details, and added two more varieties. He did not take up Grant's transfer of *G. congesta* to *Ipomopsis* (Grant, V., Aliso 3:361. 1956), instead placing Grant's *Ipomopsis* combinations in synonymy under *Gilia*.

Grant (op. cit.) had set up the genus *Ipomopsis* "as a working unit" in a new, more inclusive state, by his transfer of 23 related *Gilia* species to the segregate genus. The *Ipomopsis congesta* complex was represented by *I. congesta* (Hooker) V. Grant, *I. c.* subsp. *montana* (Nelson & Kennedy) V. Grant, and *I. frutescens* (Rydb.) V. Grant. I here expand *I. congesta* by making five new combinations based upon the works on *Gilia* cited above as well as my own studies. One of these combinations reduces *I. frutescens* to subspecific rank.

1. ***Ipomopsis congesta*** (Hook.) V. Grant subsp. ***crebrifolia*** (Nuttall) stat. et comb. nov.—*Gilia crebrifolia* Nuttall, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia II, 1:156. 1848.—*Gilia congesta* var. *crebrifolia* Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 8:274. 1870.—TYPE: "Big Sandy Creek of the Colorado of the West", Nuttall s.n. (Isotype: NY). From records of Nuttall's travels reported by McKelvey (Bot. Expl. Trans-Mississippi West, 1790–1850. 1955), the collection data have been determined as: WY, Sweet-water Co., Sandy Creek near its confluence with the Green River, late June, 1834.
2. ***Ipomopsis congesta*** (Hook.) V. Grant subsp. ***frutescens*** (Rydberg) stat. et comb. nov.—*Gilia frutescens* Rydberg, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 40:471. 1913.—*Ipomopsis frutescens* V. Grant, Aliso 3:361. 1956.—*Gilia congesta* var. *frutescens* Cronquist, Vasc. pls. Pac. Northw. 4:107. 1959.—TYPE: UT, Washington Co., Springdale, Jones 5247 (Holotype: NY). Reduction of *I. frutescens* to a subspecies is justified because, although typically well marked, it intergrades marginally with *I. congesta*. This intergradation was reported earlier by Constance and Rollins (loc. cit.) but they differed in their view of relationships. They associated *Gilia frutescens* with *G. congesta* var. *burleyana*, a form occurring in Idaho. Thus regarded, due to rules of priority, *G. frutescens* became a synonym of the latter. In the interpretation taken here, similar to that of Cronquist (loc. cit.), *Gilia burleyana* is considered closer to the typical form and therefore is synonymized with *Ipomopsis congesta*.
3. ***Ipomopsis congesta*** (Hook.) V. Grant subsp. ***palmifrons*** (Brand) comb. nov.—*Gilia congesta* subsp. *palmifrons* Brand, Pflanzenr. 4, 250:122. 1907.—*Gilia congesta* var. *palmifrons* Cronquist, Vasc. pls. Pac. Northw. 4:105. 1959.—Because Brand did not name a type I here designate the following lectotype from among his cited specimens: USA, NV, Esmeralda Co., Miller Mt., 2440 m (8000 ft), *W. H. Shockley* 535. (Lectotype: UC!). This specimen resembles the figure accompanying Brand's protologue of his subspecies, and is apparently a duplicate of his cited specimen "West-Nevada: Esmeralda County (Shockley n. 585, Herb. Bois-sier)." The number "585" probably corresponds with "535", handwritten, of the lectotype. This specimen is characteristic of the widespread Great Basin form that has palmately-parted leaves. *Ipomopsis c.* subsp. *palmifrons* intergrades with *I. c.* subsp. *montana* in the mountains of the western Great Basin. The habit of *I. c.* subsp. *palmifrons* in its most common aspect, however, is so different from the extreme, cushion-like form of typical *I. c.* subsp. *montana* that it seems useful to recognize both. This concept is in agreement with Cronquist (op. cit.) but differs from Constance and Rollins (op. cit.), who circumscribed *Gilia congesta* var. *montana* to include much of what Brand had placed in his *G. c.* subsp. *palmifrons*.
4. ***Ipomopsis congesta*** (Hook.) V. Grant subsp. ***pseudotypica*** (Constance & Rollins) stat. et comb. nov.—*Gilia congesta* var. *pseudotypica* Constance & Rollins, Amer. J. Bot. 23:439. 1936.—TYPE: SD, Fall River Co., Hot Springs, Black Hills, 13 June 1892, *Rydberg* 886. (Holotype: US; isotypes: NY). Constance and Rollins (loc. cit. p. 439) were the first to determine the true relationships of this taxon which, due to its basal cluster of elongate, entire leaves, appears superficially close to *Ipomopsis spicata*.
5. ***Ipomopsis congesta*** (Hook.) V. Grant subsp. ***viridis*** (Cronquist) stat. et comb. nov.—*Gilia congesta* var. *viridis* Cronquist, Vasc. pls. Pac. Northw. 4:107. 1959. TYPE: ID, Boise Co., 9.7 km (6 mi) s. of Lowman, 1830 m (6000 ft), 1 Jun 1944, *Hitchcock* and *Muhlick* 8620 (Holotype: NY; isotype: CAS!). This subspecies is close to typical *Ipomopsis congesta* but differs in its greener, subglabrous herbage and denser habit.—ALVA G. DAY, Botany Department, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco 94118. (Received 21 Mar 1979; accepted 14 Nov 1979; final version received 22 Nov 1979.)